AMUSEMENTS THIS EVEN INC.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 723 and 730 Broadway. THE BLACK DOMING-BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nichola-Hotel, -ATONEMENT: OR THE CHILD STRAIGE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 535 Broadway, opposite

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Sing Dancing, Buildingues, &c.—Adventume of A New

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY BALLADS MUSICAL GRESS, &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street. The Kenn Acrons

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad ray.—Dan Bryant's New Stuap Spreight—Negro Comicali rea, Burlesgors, &c.—The Blacksmith's Jublies.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklys. - ETHIOPIAN MIN

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadwo

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—Cornie's Illustrates CLINTON HALL, Astor Place.—BNIERTAINMENT BY THE

HUNTINGTON'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING-THE

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Thursday, February 22, 1866

THE NEWS.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

From various portions of the country we have report of demonstrations in approval of President Johnson's veto of the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau; but the one which is to take place at the Cooper Institute to-night will of course eclipse them all. The call for to-night's meeting is signed by over two thousand of our citizens, including a large num ber of the leading men of the metropolis. General Grant is expected to be present, and among the speaker of distinction will be Secretary Seward. A meeting pre-Eminary to this one was held last night in the City Hall Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted a preamble and reso lutions approving the veto in most emphatic language, and operat to endorse it to day by a hundred gun salute offered and referred to the Committee on Washing als reach us from nearly all the Northern States. No merous meetings to testify approval of the President's course are to be held in different portions of the country, will be addressed by Senators and Representatives of

THE WARS IN SOUTH AMERICA A most complete and interesting collection of the

alest news regarding the wars at present prevailing in South America and general information relative to the veral countries which compose that division of our semisphere, illustrated by a map, is contained in th ondence and sketches presented in the HERALI Supplement of to-day. The steamship Henry Chauncey, which arrived here yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., brought us later intelligence of the progress of hostilities on the Pacific coast, between Chile and Peru had abandoned the blockade of all the Chilean ports that place, is confirmed by this arrival, and there indications that they would shortly bumbard the Before withdrawing from the harbor of Caldera burned eight or ten Chilean vessels they had capd, in order to free themselves from unnecessary en brance. It was reported that the Chileans had cap tured a Spanish transport in the Straits of Magellan, and the Spanish fleet was said to be so short of supplies that everything on the Chincha Islands affording transportation of guano in case th uld attempt to move on those rich deposits

Regarding the Atlantic coast war, between Paraguay and the allies, we have additional details. On the 23d of Paraguayan position at Paso da Patria, and would be joined in a few days by ten thousand Argentines and Orientals, soon after which it was intended to make combined land and naval attack on the Paraguayans, and to push forward into the country of the latter. Disease

among the troops on both sides.

The new gold discoveries in the State of Cauca, in the Colombian republic, are attracting great attention, and numbers of California miners have already resorted

America, we furnish sketches of each of the various re-publics which it comprises, and which Secretary Seward, in his late St. Domingo speech, denominated the but-tresses of the great republican fortress of the North, presenting briefly their topography, history, politics, sta-tisticz, extent, power and importance, together with some accounts of their leading men.

CONGRESS

Affairs in Congress yesterday progressed in a very calm manner, as contrasted with the exciting scenes of the day preceding. In the Senate Mr. Wilson offered a resoution expressing the nation's gratitude to the officers and men of the army and navy for their patriotism and valor during the rebellion and their orderly return to peaceful pursuits, which was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Henderson presented a peti-tion from New York women, asking that they be granted the privilege of voting, which led to a humorous colloquy among the Senators, Mr. Yates remarking that he had doubts about the propriety of woman's rights being discussed by two gentlemen who, tike Mesers. Summer and Henderson, had arrived at the respective ages of forty-nine and sixty three, without testifying their appreciation of woman by getting mar-ried. The House resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy to detail a steam vessel to assist in the con-struction of the Russo-American telegraph, via Behring Strait, was adopted. A long debate then took place, in which several Senators participated, but in which Mesura, Fessenden and Cowan were the chief speakers, on a motion of the former to take up the Reconstruction Committee's resolution acopted.

previous day, that none of the Southern representative architecture and the southern representative architecture ar tives at present excluded shall be admitted representation. The resolution was floally read; but permission to consider at in regular order could not be obtained, and Mr. Fessenden gave notice that he would again call it up to morrow. Mr. Lane gave notice that on the same day he would introduce another bill to continue the Freedmen's Eurona, which, under the pro-sent act, will cease to exist one year after the termina-tion of the rebeilion. The greater person of the renainder of the session was consumed in a speech against the proposed constitutional amendment changing the busis of Congressional representation by Mr. Buckslew, who was briefly replied to by Messrs. Authory and

filson.

In the House of Representatives a resolution of the republican members of the Ohio Legislature, endorsing the course of the republican majority in Congress, was presented. A motion to reconsider the vote of the prerights day on the resolution excluding for the present the representatives from all the Place which took post in the rubell on was rejected by one hundred and

the internal revenue whiskey tax. A bill providing for the sale of the government gold and sliver lands was reported from the Public Lands Committee. Resolution ere adopted calling on the heads of departments for statement of the cost of all public printing outside o that under the direction of the Printing Superintendent and on the Secretary of the Navy for an estimate of th

A new bill, similar to that introduced in the Senate, to take the place of the one vetoed by the President, pre-viding for the continuance of the Freedmen's Burcau, is being prepared by the House Committee on Freedmen's

The District of Columbia Committee of the S shortly report to that body the House Suffrage bill,

and request its immediate passage.

No legislative business will be transacted by either the Senate or House of Representatives to-day, owing to the Congressional memorial proceedings in honor of the late Henry Winter Davis, which take place in the Represen-

THE CITY.

ents for the celebration in the metropoli to-day of the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary standing the fact that the military parade will be a rat small one. It being a legal holiday, by act of our Legis lature, public business will be generally suspended and it is to be hoped that there will be a closing o the stores and shops. The programme of celebra-tion eeremonies and notices of special observances projected by various associations are given in another powill be rung at noon, and at the same time a salate o night there will be fine displays of fireworks at severa points in the city. During the day General Grant will have a reception, and will be presented with a portrait of

Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by his wife and his personal staff, arrived in this city at an early hour yesterday morning, and is now stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. During the day, as upon the occasion of his previous visit, he was besieged with visitors. In the evening, accompanied by his staff, he partook of a private banquet at the Union Club. To-day he will be

the guest of the Union League.

The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain McGuigan, from Liverpool on the 7th and Queenstown on the Sth nst., arrived here at an early hour this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the Moravian's news o the 9th inst., published in the Herand of Tuesda and vesterday.

evening, but the only matters of public interest that svening, but the only matters of public interest came up were two resolutions to raise the salaries of the toachers of colored schools in the city twenty per cent authorizing the increase of the salaries of the cirks of the Boards of Trustees, which were adopted.

The further hearing of the case of James F. Oram, acread of the murder of Joseph Van Doren, in Beave of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Barnard. Mr. Chauncey Shaffer opened on the part of the defendant, to whose character several witnesses bor favorable testimony. The trial is still on, and will b

The jury in the case of John B. Sickles, who sued William R. Siney, proprietor of the Bowery and East Houston street line of stages, for injuries received in being run over by one of defendant's vehicles in Broadway, near Pulton street, on the 11th of December, 1863,

eleven hundred and fifteen dollars.

The trial of John Cahill, indicted for the murder officer Duryea, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. A number of witnesses were examined by the prisoner's counsel, and the case will be

accused of having had in his possession about one thou sand deliars in counterfeit fifty cent notes. The examina-tion was not concluded.

The official report of Chief Engineers Danby, Fithia and Kellogg, General Inspectors of Steam Machinery in the navy, appointed by the Department to conduct the competitive experiments of the Wincocki and Algonquin, appears in our issue of to-day. It is an elaborate docualso declaring that the contractor for the machinery of that vessel is unfit for the naval service.

Jacksonville, Illinois, was yesterday arrested on board a city, and committed to await a requisition from the Governor of his State, on charge of being a public defaulter to the amount of about seven thousand dollars. Surrogate Tucker yesterday heard argument on the accounting of the guardian of John E. Bremer. The

lots disposed of yesterday at the Exchange salesrooms suction, in Broadway. The St. James Hotel sold for two hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars.

The North American Lloyd's pioneer steamship At-lantic, under the command of Captaen Charles Hoyer, will sail to-day, at twelve o'clock, from pier No. 42 North river, for Bromen via Cowes. The Atlantic is well known as belonging to the once famous Collins line, and will no doubt fully sustain her reputation for speed and comfort, which made her so popular with the travelling and the Atlantic is stanceh and sound as ever. With such a commencement the North American Lloyd's line is destined to be well supported by the public. The mails for the German States via Bremen will go out in the Atlantic, closing at the Post Office at ten o'clock this

The stock market was depressed yesterday morning but afterwards became strong and closed steady. Governments were flat. Gold closed at 137%.

ernments were list. Gold closed at 137%.

There was no improvement in trade circles yesterday, as compared with Monday and Toesday, though in some kinds of domestic produce rates were rather freer, owing to the fact that there was to be no 'Change to-day, while the indications were that there would be a pretty general suspension of business. Foreign goods were generally firmer, while domestic goods were irregular. Petroleum was dull and nominal. Cotton was a shade easier. Groceries were quiet. On 'Change flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was dull and drooping. Corn was duit. Fork was lower. Lard was firmer. was more active and firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

News from Mexico, containing Vera Cruz dates one day later, was received by the steamship Morro Castle, which arrived here yesterday from Havana. The two responsible editors of the Corretis newspaper, published at Orizaba, had been imprisoned for alleged infringement of the imperial press laws, and the proprietors of three other newspapers had been notified by the government officers that their journals would be suspended unless they changed their tone. A number of the republican officers who surrendered at Papautla had arrived at Vera Cruz. General Pieras, imperialist, had been appointed to the command of the State of Sinalos. The railroad in course of construction between Puebla and Mexico

A full report of the speeches delivered at the cow banquet to Hon. Cassius M. Clay, our Minister in Russia, of which mention has been previously made in the Herano, is published in our edition of this morning. The banquet was designed A full report of the speeches delivered at the Mothe Russian fleet in this city; and, so far as entl asm and kindly sentiments could go, the return was a full and complete one. "Yankee Doodle" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were played in conjunction with "God Save the Czar" and other Russian national aira. American "hurrabs" mingled with Russian "corahs, and Mr. Curtin, Secretary of the United States Legation after the delivery of a friendly speech in Russian, was seized upon and kissed by every one of the hundred and

seventy odd Russians present.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention is "''ll in session, but appears to be doing very little A proportion was offered on the 15th inst. In the last is o three convertions."

changing the State constitution reported favorably, and

The Fen an Congress at Pittaburg was in asssion yes-terday. President Roberts read his address to the House in the afternoon, and it was received with applicuse and every mark of approbation. Mr. Roberts said he sh resign his position as President, and recommen adopted at Philadelphia. Senators Dabny, of Illinois, and Carey, of New York, sent in their resignations, which were accepted. General Sweeny's report is made

which were accepted. General Sweeny's report is the special order for to-day. One of the Toronto Journals yesterday florces. the Canad'an Reciprocity commission recently in Washington, on account of the concessions which they offered our government as a consideration for the renewal of the togaty, saying that if it had been continued on such a basis the Americans would have gained control of the colonial finances and raised a ferment throughout the

The Great Johnson Meeting To-night. The assemblage at the Cooper Institute this evening to endorse the national policy of President Johnson ought to be attended by every patriotic-citizen. This is the anniversary of Washington's birthday, and how can we more fitly honor the memory of the Father of his Country than by supporting a President who is trying to save the country from radical conspirators? The secession rebellion is over; the radical rebellion has begun. Let there be another grand uprising of the North, like that which swept Southern treason from the land. Again the Union is assailed by a selfish political faction, and the President relies upon the people for assistance. Let us forget partisanship, as before, and unite in one magnificent Union party at this meeting to declare that New England fanatics shall not destroy the nation which so many gallant lives have been sacrificed to preserve. The first battle of the new rebellion has resulted in a victory for the President, whose veto has been sustained by the Senate. Now let us have a great meeting to-night to strengthen his heart for the conflicts that are to

The Reconstruction Committee and the Administration.

The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was oo much for Thaddeus Stevens and his reconstruction committee. They and their radical majority of the House, instead of treating it as an overture for a treaty of peace from the administration, have very foolishly resented it as a declaration of war. In hot haste they have pushed through a concurrent resolution "that n order to close agitation upon a question which seems likely to disturb the action of the government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection, no senator or representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the said States until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to such representation."

In explanation of this resolution Mr. Stevens said, "I confess, I may say that until yesterday (the veto) there was an earnest considera-tion into the condition of Tennessee, to see whether, by act of Congress, we sould admit that State to representation. But since yester-day (the veto) there has been a state of thirgs. the committee deem, put it wholly out of their power to preceed further in the investigation without the surrender of a great principle, and the surrender of the rights of this body to the usurpation of another power." What principle? What rights? What usurpa-tion?) We cannot discover that the veto isvades any principle or any rights of Congress. resting upon the constitution. There is no usurpation in it. The President returned the Freedmen's Bureau bill to the body in which it originated, with his objections, and with his opin-ions in regard to the readmission of the excluded Southern States into Congress, all of which he had full authority to do, as a co-operative branch of the government, and as the constituright, but his duty, to say what he said in his veto message; for the constitution declares not that he may, but that "he shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recom mend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

This charge of usurpation, therefore, is utter ly groundless; and the course pursued by Mr. Stevens, his committee and his radical majority, is reduced to a resolution of more revenge. It is aimed at the President and his State of Tennessee, a State which, if it had no other claim than its admission into the last Congress, may justly ask admission into this, so far as her unquestionably loyal members are concerned. The question recurs-what is to be gained by her continued exclusion as a rebuke against the Executive. The action of the Senate upon the late veto shows that no reconstruction bill is likely to pass that body by a two-thirds vote against the President's objections; and his late veto message covers the whole ground. Is the work of Southern restoration, therefore, to be indefinitely postponed because of this conflict between the and Congress? Is it an "irrepressible conflict?" This is a momentous question, affecting not only the integrity of the republican party, but the integrity of the Treasury and all th financial and business interests of the country, because they all greatly depend upon the early restoration of the Southern States to estab lished law and order, industry, and a heavy development of their great commercial

We would again, therefore, urge upon the republicans of Congress a general caucus on the political situation and a consultation with the President on the ways and means best adapted to secure the full and speedy restors. tion of the excluded Southern States. A course of settled hostility to the Executive will result in nothing but confision and disaster to all

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON SOUTH RN RESTORATION. - The address of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the great political questions of the day, which we published yes-terday, is quite a feather in his cap. It is as different from the gloomy and vindletive philippies of Wendell Phillips as day is from darkness. It is in he temper of a Christian and a statesman, which is altogether different from the temper of Thaddens Stevens "Brother Besch has faith in Andrew John-Roos. Good. To believes that the war for the Union is a more and that negro emancipation is a success. Go od. He holds that the Southern States should be readmitted into Congress at once. Go od. In fact, the general argument of his speec th is that of a Christian who has passed throug h the fire and come out without the smell of burned rags upon his garments, like Shadr ach, Meshach and Abednego. The example of such a leader of the great emancipation movement will not be without its influence among the religious elements of the Nort h and the blacks of the North. Surely the President cannot be far wrong when such v eteran champions of the black race and their rights as Henry Ward Beecher and Willi im Lloyd Garrison are among his defenders. We commend a careful reading of this great discourse of Mr. Beecher to Thaddeus Stevens; for such a reading can hardly fail to do him good, troubled as he is

The Spanish-Chilean War-Concentraraise-Will They Bornbard 189

The news from South America indicates that events of an important character are likely to transpire at any moment. The Spanish block ade has been raised at all the Chilean new except Valparaiso, at which place the vessels of the Spanish fleet have been consentrated. It is reported that the purpose of this concentration is the bombardment of the city. Such an act might be stimulated by the wild passions recently excited in Spain in this quarrel-for it would be a purposeless, useless act of savage fury. It could accomplish no legitimate object of war, and it would not even be a blow at the Chileans, since the chief part of the city is mainly owned by foreigners. American, British, and German mercantile houses have extensive establishments there, and these would be the real sufferers by bombardment. Such an act, while it would be useless, inhuman and unjust, could hardly increase the reputation of its perpetraters for courage, siace Valparaiso is not a fortified; place, and has not a single gun with which it could answer the

The Spanish fleet is new under the command of Nunez, who succeeded Pareja in virtue of his rank. This officer's position is a delicate one. Whatever-orders may have been given to Pareja, it is at least doubtful whether his successor would be authorized to execute them, while the act which advanced Nunez to his present position is one that might very properly cause him to hesitate in taking an extreme-step. Any moderate men in the circumstances would certainly wait for orders and the appointment of another commander. But there is reason to fear that Munez regards the present occasion as an opportunity to be improved before the arrival eff a newly appointed admiral shall deprive him of it, and this may hurry him forward to a rash and Pareja blew his brains out in expiation of his own hasty set, and because that not had brought his country into a diagraceful position. If Nunez bombards Valpareise, he will disgrace his country in a far greater degree than his Admiral did; and if he should then consider it worth while to blow out his pitiful brains,

Spain will consider it a small expiation. In the British speeck from the throne it & said, "the good offices of the government, is conjunction with those of the Emperer of the seh, have been accepted by Spain," and the hope is expressed "that the cause of die nt may be removed in a manner bon erable and satisfactory to both countries." This acceptance of the French and English me diation looks like a return to reason on the part of Spain; and if the Admiral now or his way to assume command of the t fleet in the Pacific has received in harmony with the spirit that induced that acceptance, there is still a chance that no extreme measures will be resorted to for peace. Should Nunez, in his haste to be notoriess, bombard Valparaiso before the Admiral's arrival, he will destroy that chance, and the soloriety he will secure will be a fearfully bad one.

Anorder Constitutional Amendment.tor Wade has proposed another new consistetional amendment, providing that the person who fills the office of President of the United States, either by election or through the death of the actual incumbent, shall not be eligible to re-election to the same office. We are in favor of the President being ineligible to reelection, but we are also in favor of his term being extended to six years, so as to be as long as that of a Senator. If Senator Wade will make this correction in his proposed amendment we will support it. At the same time we cannot but condemn the miserable, puerile, malicious spirit in which the Senator has brought it forward at this crisis, openly avowing that be intends it as a punishment for President Johnson; and this pitiful exhibition of temper will probably place the proposed amendment-excellent as it is-on the shelf for several years to come. The utter failure of Senator Wade's attempt to attack President Johnson is most ignomi Wade tries to preyent the President's re-election, when the President has already publicly declared that he will not be a candidate. Wade abuses the President for not punishing leading rebels, when the official correspondence shows that the responsibility for delay rests upon Chief Justice Chase, who, in his turn, says that Congress is to blame. Wade asserts that the President of the United States "is no better than a rebel, and a rebel at heart," when everybody knows that such talk as this is treason that Wade is the real traitor, and that, under a more despotic form of government, these words would send him to a dungeon. But although the reasons which the Senator gives for his amendment are absurd and the motives with which he proposes it are contemptible, still the idea is a good one, and we hope at some future day to see it adopted.

future day to see it adopted.

Free and Explosion of Gas.—An explosion of gas took place on Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, at the house of Dr. King, No. 2 Grove street. The force of the shock, proceeding from the frent basement, tore off all the plantering in the diming room and hall, shattered the furniture almost to pieces and burst through the ceiling into the front parior, throwing a lady and Dr. King, who happened to be sitting there, a countderable distance. It burst the back door of the basement with such force that it was completely manshed, and scattered the fragments over the yard. A little boy who was in the yard was struck by one of the flying splinters, but, strange to say, neither he nor any one in the house was seriously injured. The fire which followed the explosion was extinguished by Dr. King and Mr. Anderson before any alarm was given. The cause of the explosion was leaking of the gas metre. Loss \$1,000. The furniture is insured in the America: Exchange Insurance Company, and the house in scotl or city company.

THE VETO.

The Great Demonstration at the Cooper Institute To-Night.

Secretary Seward to Address the Assemblage.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

MORE SALUTES AND ENDORSEMENTS.

The Great Johnson Meeting To-Night. The committee-having charge of the Cooper Institute meeting to be held this evening contemplate a large as semblage. At a meeting held yesterday Hon. Francis B. Cutting was elected to preside, and Mr. Henry Clew

as appointed Treasurer. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of Str

Numerous other eminent publicspeakers are expected to take part in the proceedings. Among these are Postmaster General Denispa; Hon. Mr. Delano, of Ohio; Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kontacky; Hon. H. J. Ray-

The following is the call for the meeting:

FIBLIO MERTING OP THE CITIZENS.

The citizens of New York who asstained the national nuthority in the war-against the rebellion, who approve the general principles announced by the President is his annual massage to Congress, and also in his recent vets message, and who carnestly dosine to promote harmons in the public counsels of the carnery, to the end that ful constitutional relations between the federal government and all the States in the Union 1 ray be speedily and happily established, are invited to assemble at the Cooper limitude on Thursday overing; 22d inst., at half-past sown olclock.

William C. Bryant,
A. A. Low,
George Opdyke,
George Opdyke,
Moss H. Girunell,
Beul, R. Wilstrop,
Lenac N. Phalps,
George H. Warren,
George H. Warren,
H. H. Van Dyck,
Haery Gless,
A. O. Kingsiand,
John A. Parker,
S. Draper,
Henry R. Davies Jr. James Brown,
S. P. Chittenden,
Shepherd Knapp,
P. C. Cathoun,
R. M. Bintchford,
F. S. Winston,
Edward H. Coster,
Charles Harriman,
Wm. H. Netlson,
John A. Parker,
Aaton Vanderpoel,
Israel O. Low,
E. H. Lyman,
Dav d Dedley Field,
Stewart Brown.

A. C. Kinggiand,
S. Draper,
Henry R. Davies, Jr.,
Tim. G. Churchill,
S. C. Whilman,
Saml. Wetmore,
Henry Barg,
Howard L. Parmele,
F. W. Goggill,
Jos. R. Varmum,
Ellin-man Townsond,
Marshall, O. Roberts,
Richard D. Lathrop,
James Wadsworth,
Paul. Spefford,
General Flaters

Paul Spefford, George Briggs, James Stuart, Leonard W. Jer Paul S. Forbes, James Kelly, Abram Wakema E. P. Cowles, Expa Nye, Strphen Hyatt, Ethan Allen, C. Winthrop, C. H. Lillenthal,

R. T. Shorman

as K. Pla

Stewart Brown, Daniel C. Kingsland Jane C. Kingda Richard Schell, John C. Jackson, S. Jaudon, Andrew Carrican, Mosey F. Odell, Wed. W. Clarke, W. B. Dinsmore, J. D. Jones, Arthur Leary. J. D. Jones,
Arthur Leary,
Wm. Butler Duncan
Ellsha Riggs,
Erastus C. Benedict,
Abram Lent,
Thomas Murphy,
Joseph Stuart,
H. W. T. Mali,
G. W. Burnham,
Charles L. Frost, harles L. From

Action of the Board of Aldermen. SDORSEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE PRESIDENC'S BURNAU BILL. Pursuant to adjournment the Soard met at two o'clock

Whereas, in the present crisis in the unitry, when the conservative, liberal, en risting policy of Andrew Johnson, Pre-tited States, is brought violantic.

relative positions of the republic, and especially so to the servative clissen of the republic, and especially so to the people of this city; be it, therefore, Resolved, That the people of this city of New York, speaking through their representatives in the Common Council, do hereby unqualifiedly ratify and endorse the act of Andrew Johnson, President of the United Stoca, in vetoing the "Freedment's Burean bill," that obnoxious and portentous emansion of the mad, Innatical spirit and portentous emansion of the mad, Innatical spirit and portentous emansion of the mad, Innatical spirit and portentous emansion of the mad.

one to explain his vote, remarking that though he did not approve of all the statements made by the resolution, there was, nevertheless, sufficient matter for his to approve of, that would induce him to favor the adop ion of the same. The resolution was then de-

ONE HUNDRED GUNS IN THE PARK.

ONE HUNDRED GUYS IN THE PARK.

Alderman Rully offered the subjoined in connection with the above published resolution:—

Resolved, That in commemoration of the event so auspicious and encouraging to the constructive people of the country, one hundred guns be fired in the Park, in front of the City Hall, to-morrow, the 22d inst., as ten octook A. M., under the direction of the keeper of the City Hall, who is bereby authorized to incur the necessary expenses, to be paid from the appropriation for city contingencies for the present year when made.

Demonstration in the City Hall Yes-

office in henor of the stand made by the President again

COLUMNOS, Feb. 20, 1896.
The democratic members of the Ohio Legislature held
canous te-night and endorsed President Johnson's veto

Action of the New Jersey Legislate TRESTON, Feb. 21, 1806.
Mr. Truesdell (dem.) presented a concurrent resolution that we have full faith in the ability, patriotism and fidelity of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and that we have confidence in him as the Executive of the national government.

An effort was made to put off present action, but it failed, and the resolution. ailed, and the resolution was passed.

The resident of the entineation of Provident Johnson's

The Reeting in Washington To-Night to Endorse the President's Policy. Wasserors, Feb. 21, 1866.

ed on the avenue, near Willard's, for & lation of the speakers, who are announced as Senators Jas. R. Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, Rev. son, and Hendricks, and Congressmen A. J.

Rogers and Brooks, together with Montgomery, S. Cox, James Hughes, Boyer and Merrick. Action of the Maine Legislature At a caucus of the Legislature this evening the g resolution, offered by Hon. Lewis Baker of the

was adopted:—
Resolved. That this Legislature cordially approve and endorse the action of Senators of this State in vating to pass the Freedmen's Barcau bill, notwithstanding the Freedmen's Barcau bill, notwithstanding the Freedmen's continuous and the principles upon the support of which alone billions and the principles upon the support of which alone little and the principles upon the support of which alone in John L. Stevens, Esq., of the House, padmitted the following, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That in the Union majority of Congress this Legislature recognizes a noble sarray of tried defenders of the defenders of the defenders of the defenders of the settlement of the settlement of questions appropriately pertaining to the legislature department of the government.

Brady's Collection of War Vi

Representa ive Man.

Since-photographic art has come to the sed of historic have learned to appreciate its value with tenful force. What the writer may but feebly end prominent events, the photographic artist can acc pilsh with facility by appealing to the comprehens through the sense of sight. We could not fail to be str work of reproducing the most prominents and incidents of that even ful struggle through come so complete a master. In this enterprise he has been eminently successful. He has produced, what might be called a photographic history of the war; and indeed more than that, a photographic history of the country; for it is impossible, while looking up features of the representative men of the rep were so closely interwoven. To look around the waits of Brady's gallery is to read the history of the nation si present; all the leading statesmen, jurbit, authors, poets and soldiers who have contributed to fill the best illuminated pages in our history, and many also who, it may be, have in their careers thrown more shadow than light upon the page; but still all human items in the great chronicle. We have Buchanan and his Gabinet—the loyal and disloyal; General scott and his staff, as they made their last official appearance in Washington at the outbreak of the rebellion. Here, too, we have the his torians, novelists, jour mlists and poets, the living and the dead, who have filled and are still filling their parts in history—Fenimore Cooper, Ir/ing, Prescott, Everett Poe, Bryant, Kent, Story; all the old human landmar's to which we love to point as the witnesses, of the culti-vation and genius of American intellect. The link con-necting the past with the future is supplied by the horoes of the war and the see es in which they played a conspicuous part. There is hardly a soldier known to fame whose portrait, taken from lif, is not included in this collection. Grant, with his storn, heroic face; Shorman and his generals—Howard, Logan, Hazen, Blair, Slocum, Davis and Mower—in one group; Dashing Phil. Shoridan and his generals—Portraith of the story of the stor syth, Merritt, Devin and Custor-in another, they sat in the battle field peering anxiously over map of the campaign; and in separate pictures all the leading generals—auch as Hancock, Sedgwick, Sickles, Birney, Kilpatrick, Hayes, Warren, and a host of others, presenting an array of splendid intellectual development

was made by Mr. Brady in Richmond five days after General Lee surrendered, and on the very same day General Grant also sat for his picture to Brady.

From the men who made the story of the war we turn to the scenes and incidents in which they perticipated to find upon the walls of the galley fac similes of places which have become historic, and events taken white he operation, with which we are all familiar. Here is the battle field of Gettysburg; the bridge at antictam, the scene of the bloodiest part of this conflict; the dead gathered on the field for burial; batteries inaction; the fearful realities of war in the pictures of the battle field, near Culpepper, Va., with the correspondent in the foreground and the wagon behind, inscribed with the words "New York Herald Headquarters." Among these of course necessary to get the views harriedly and in the midst of the direct confusion, with box little chance to look after chemicals or instruments with which the pho-tographic artist loisurely accomplishes his work in his Broadway studio. All the more merit is therefore due Broadway studio. All the more merit is therefore and to Brady for his valuable contribution to the history of the great war. The collection comprises in all some two thousand pictures, of which there is only space in the gallery to exhibit a few hundred spec mens; but we understand that the New York Historical Society are taking measures to secure the entire offection and place them permanently in their gallery. We trust that this idea will be carried out. The collection of war views and representative men, produced at so much cost and labor, ought to belong to some public institution where ready access could be had to it. The Council of the mended that the collection should be secured a permanent and safe place in the keeping of the Historical So

HRADQUARTERS, ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, I

MACHINOTON, D. C., The DRAP ENG.

DRAP Sta.—I am glad to learn that you have determined to place on permanent exhibition, in the gallense of the New York Historical S.ciety, your collection of photographic views of battle fields, &c., taken on the spot, while the occurrences represented were taking place. I knew when representations were being taken, and these representations were being taken, and these representations were being taken, and

We have no doubt that the entire public will fully confid with the views of General Grant upon this subject.

Vin New ORLEANS, Feb. 15, The Texas State Convention is still engaged in making at business, but is doing very little. Mr. Jones, of Renter county, affered a proposition to

divide Texas into three States, for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union.

The Committee on Elections reported that four of the delegates had not been pardoned.

The majority of the committee on the subject of changing the State constitution reported favorably, while the minority reported that they were in favor of changing the constitution only so far as it would tend to re-establish the relations of the State to the general government.

The majority report was laid on the table by a vote of

News from Fortress Moarce.

Pourses Morses, Feb. 19, 1868.

A fire took piace in Norick last sight, destroys derion's sawmill, a small stable and two horses.

Orders have been received in Washington, in compance with the report of the investigating committee, remove sixty buildings from Old Foht. The work lestruction commenced to-day.

The New Bridge Over the Hudso

Marcer Trial at Effenbeth, N. J.

Emaren, N. J. Peb 21, its
The trial of James ilsanon for a murdwife, was concluded to da To year at
three o'clock, and